

SECTION 31

Error regarding the celebration of marriage or regarding the identity of the other party

1. A marriage partner can seek annulment of the marriage if at the time of marriage he was not aware that a marriage was being celebrated or if though he was aware of it, was unwilling to declare his willingness to enter into the marriage. The same applies if the marriage partner has made an error with regard to the identity of the other partner.
2. Annulment is inadmissible if the marriage partner, after discovering his error, has intimated his willingness to continue in the married state.

SECTION 32

Error regarding the personal characteristics of the other partner

1. A marriage partner can seek annulment if at the time of the marriage he made an error regarding such personal characteristics of the other partner which, had he known the facts and intelligibly understood the essential meaning of marriage, would have deterred him from contracting the marriage.
2. Annulment is inadmissible if the partner, after discovering the error, has intimated his willingness to continue in the married State, or if his request for annulment would not, having regard to the manner in which the married life of the parties had hitherto been* conducted appear to be morally justified.

SECTION 33

Wilful deceit

1. A marriage partner can sue for annulment of the marriage if, at the time of the marriage he was wilfully deceived regarding such circumstances which, had he known the state of affairs and intelligibly understood the essential meaning of marriage, would have deterred him from contracting the marriage.
2. Annulment is inadmissible if the deceit has been practised by a third party without the knowledge of the other marriage partner, or if the marriage partner, on discovering the deceit, has intimated his willingness to continue in the married state.
3. Annulment is inadmissible on the ground of deceit regarding financial circumstances.